## Amusemente, etc., Chis Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER. - "Enoch Arden." Edwin

OLYMPIC THEATER.-"Schneider." UNION SQUARE THEATER,—"Fair One with the Bleede Wig." Oates's Barlesque Company. WALLACK'S THEATER .- "On The Jury."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. Summer Night's Con-

GEORGIA MINSTREIS, Lina Edwin's Theater. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Twenty-third-st. and Fourth-ave.-Open daily from 10 to 4. SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 585 Broadway .- Minstrels. TERRACE GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert.

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Address, The TRIBUNE, New-York

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1872.

It is believed in London that the United States will be non-suited before the Geneva Tribunal in regard to indirect damages on the motion of Sir Roundell Palmer, and not by the independent action of the Arbitrators. = Gladstone and Granville made statements in Parliament in regard to the Arbitration at Geneva. - Turbulent demonstrations have taken place at Berdeaux. - The Cuban insurgents are reported to

The Ohio and Virginia Democracy have instructed their delegates to Baltimore to vote for Greeley and Brown. —— The prospects for the financial success of the Boston Jubilee are brighter. = Judge McCunn's trial proceeded, yesterday, in the absence of his counsel. Judge Curtis elects to be tried by the Senate, --- An insurrection occurred in the Auburn State Prison, yesterday, but was quickly quelled. === The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund met in Boston yesterday.

In the Stokes trial several witnesses testified for the prosecution. - Claims for street-paving, involving over \$5,000,000, have not been acted upon by the Contract fatally, in Brooklyn, Murphy was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Charles Barry. - Goldsmith Maid trotted the three fastest mile heats on record. ==== Gold, 1134, 1134. Ther

In the gleanings from the great political demonstrations at Springfield, Illinois, which we print to-day, will be found a sketch of a masterly speech by Senator Trumbull. No man more clearly than he comprehends the causes which have resulted in the present popular uprising; and his analysis of the situation is keen, truthful, and deliberately just.

Democratic Conventions in Ohio and Virginia enthusiastically indorsed the Cincinnati ticket and platform. In both Conventions there was a high tide of feeling in favor of the great popular movement which is sweeping through the country; and even the reluctant little element, which was at first perceptible in Virginia, was swept away by the irresistible torrent of Liberalism.

Judge David Davis, who was nominated by the Labor Reform Convention at Columbus, has written a letter declining the nomination and retiring from the canvass. The nominations made at Cincinnati and their general acceptance throughout the country have convinced him that there is no other way open for uniting all the opposition to Gen. Grant; and not wishing to embarrass the success of the Liberal movement by remaining in the field as the candidate of a special interest, he has taken the wise and patriotic course of withdrawing his name.

was formally opened yesterday, has brought forward, thus far, nothing that was not known before and developed on the inquest. The effort to present the prisoner as tracking his victim from the Eric Office to the hotel, which it was understood was to be done, was not successful as far as yesterday's testimony was concerned, but probably more evidence on this point is to be adduced. The case absorbs public attention, and great crowds hang about the doors of the court-room unable to get in.

The Spanish idea of making use of surrendering insurgents is to employ them as bloodhounds in hunting up their late comrades for execution. A Havana dispatch coolly says that Pepillo Gonzalez, who lately gave himself up to the Government forces, was thus used, and that two majors, a lieutenant, and six private soldiers were captured under his direction. The highest officers were promptly put to death. Other "patriots" who have surrendered are expected to be made useful in a similar manner, and the revolt which has been crushed so many times is thus to be put to an end. This is called war in Cuba.

That well-known historical character, "the and the bargain seems to have been that Mr. "reliable gentleman," has reappeared in the Spencer should have the distribution of Fed-

"visit Europe." To him is furnished, on urgent application, a faithful and minute record of the financial operations of the Government, with special reference to alleged defalcations and other losses to the public funds. Fortunately for the Administration, just in the heat of a reëlection canvass, the statement (designed, of course, for European circulation only) is as rosy as if Paymaster Hodge were a myth and the report were to be used as a campaign document. We only hope that it is true.

Nearly six hundred thousand dollars have been awarded on the contracts for paving and sewering which Messrs. Van Vorst, Sutherland, and Jaques have under investigation. There are more than two hundred others, involving \$5,000,000, which are yet to be passed upon. In most instances the objections are merely technical and should not obstruct the payment of the claims; but in many others the contracts have been obtained by fraud against the wishes of the assessed property owners, and these ought never to be paid under any circumstances. In still other cases the property owners have had forced upon them very good and substantial work at reasonable prices, and these claims there are good grounds for paying. The work is naturally tedious and slow, and just claims suffer well nigh ruinous delays, but this will not justify hasty action on the part of the Commissioners on doubtful

Col. Geo. W. Carter of Louisiana affords a fine example of the increasing sensitiveness of the average political conscience. When the President's brother-in-law-Collector Caseyand Marshal Packard attempted to seize the State Government in order to "carry Louisiana "for Grant," Col. Carter was made Speaker of the experimental Assembly which was organized at the historic bar-room. He belonged to the Federal officeholders' rebellion, and took conspicuous part in the proceedings which disgraced the name of American Republicanism. But Grantism is too much even for him, and he retires from the editorial conduct of the Administration organ at New-Orleans, because, as he believes, the rights of the people are outraged "by the use of the force which could be borrowed from Federal patronage in the State of Louisiana." That is just what has been done in the State ever since the reign of Collector Casey began. Col. Carter has been a long time in getting angry about it; but now he has finally seen the iniquity of the thing, there is hope for other perverse politicians.

The agitation of the Riverside Park Improvement, begun two weeks ago in THE TRIBUNE, has resulted in bringing the subject before the Park Commissioners, who are now engaged in discussing the propriety of discontinuing the improvement, or at least of reducing the limits of the proposed Park. We have taken no sides thus far in the discussion, but have impartially given views pro and con, in the belief that such agitation in the interests of tax-payers usually results in forcing economy on the public officials. The Riverside Park Improvement, as originally planned, involved an addition of \$3,500,000 to the general tax levy for what was universally conceded to be for a particular benefit; and it imposed nearly as much more of a burden on about 1,300 West side property owners to pay rather large awards to about 200 others. There were some things about this which appeared to many not precisely equitable, and the Park Commissioners are urged to take a short method of settling the matter by rescinding the orders for the Park. This might have a depressing effect temporarily on West Side real estate, but one from which it would soon

## REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN

ALABAMA. Gen. George E. Speucer was an Iowa lawyer and politician when the tide of patriotism carried him into the war with a staff commis-Commissioners. ==== Wm. J. Tomlind stabbed his sion, in 1862. Andrew Johnson, in the pursuit of his policy of reconstruction, appointed him a Register in Bankruptcy for the Fourth District of Alabama, and in 1868 he became one of the carpet-bag Senators who are reckoned among the choicest boons conferred by the generous North upon its conquered and penitent sister States. That the people of Alabama, if they could have freely expressed their preferences, would have chosen this young military lawyer from the North-West to represent them in the Senate of the United States, not even Mr. Spencer himself, in his most complacent hours, can possibly have supposed. Governorships, Collectorships, Registerships, seats in the Senate, were the puzes of conquest, that fell by right to the disbanded army, and the Southern people were to be treated as idiots and children, who must be taken care of by their betters. And Mr. Spencer was not so much to blame for his theory. The Reconstruction and Disfranchisement laws had all been framed under similar principles. The educated and experienced men of the South had been carefully excluded from places of trust; and even to this day the particular friends of the Republican President are unwilling, by a full act of amnesty, to restore genuine representative government to the reconstructed States. If Mr. Spencer, therefore, having no special knowledge of Alabama, no sympathies with her people, and no acquaintance with her wants, presumed, by a species of election pretty well understood, to choose himself Senator from that State, he did no more than Congress had told him he ought to do; and if he represents at Washington nobody's interests but his own, and speaks for no constituency but the The prosecution in the Stokes case, which Federal office-holders, he is no worse than a good many of his associates at the Capitol.

> Having got his seat in pay for past or prospective services to the party in power, it was natural that he should look upon the general administration of government in Alabama as a sort of personal property, to be distributed without regard to the wishes of the governed, but solely as the spoils of conquest or the consideration for personal fealty. He made a bargain with President Grant. The exact terms of the arrangement have not been disclosed, but we are left in no doubt as to its general character. In the letter which we published yesterday he speaks of it as a 'compact," and complains that, while he loyally stood by his obligations, he had not received from the White House the full consideration to which he deemed himself entitled. "I performed each and every specific act of our compact in honor and good faith. Recently, at Montgomery . . . I addressed a large assemblage of Republicans, openly advocating your renomination, and applauding, indorsing, and defending the acts of " your administration." There ought to have been a pretty high consideration for an indorsement to such a heavy amount as that,

dent did not keep faith. Somebody "pro-"cured a rescission of the agreement and understanding." Ex-Senator Warner, after being "accorded fully five-sixths of the "Federal patronage in Alabama," was talked of for Collector of Mobile. This drew from Mr. Spencer the remarkable letter in which threats and promises were thrown out with almost equal freedom. "Please remember," he writes, "that in a few weeks we enter "upon a campaign for county officers who are to govern and manage the next Presi-"dential election, and it will be beyond my ' same time forced to battle with recalcitrant "Republicans as well as with the Ku-Klux "Democracy." He names a candidate of his own for the Mobile Collectorship, and then adds: "If this and other essentials be permitted, I unhesitatingly pledge myself to 'redeem the State, and place it under your control in 1872." There is nothing in this "agreement" and

"compact" which may not be paralleled in half a dozen other reconstructed States, but there is a frankness in Mr. Spencer's manner of doing business which gives the whole affair a novel and entertaining aspect. So it was the business of county officers, was it, "to govern and manage the next Presidential election ?" and the county officers were to be and if Mr. Spencer got enough patronage he would place the State under Grant's "control" in 1872? The young adventurer from Iowa goes into the South, gets himself made Senator by a travesty upon the ballot, and then strikes a compact with the President of the United States for a division of the spoils of Alabama. I will give you all the Federal offices, says the President, and in return you must put the State under my "control." If the people are sick of my military rule and alarmed at my centralizing tendencies, you must nevertheless guarantee that they shall not vote against me. The county officers shall govern and manage the Presidential elections," and if I give you the Collector of Mobile "and "other essentials," you must pledge yourself to govern and manage the county elections. We have no doubt the constituents of Senator Spencer, if he can be said to have any, will read this letter with interest and edification, and will readily permit him to retire into private life, or go back to Iowa, next March; by which time representative government at the South will be on a different basis. But we care very little what may become of Mr. Spencer. The case is important not because it shows what worthless men the Reconstruction acts have brought into the Senate Chamber, but because it illustrates the mean, corrupt, and dangerous principles upon which the present Administration attempts to rule the country. It is mere vulgar bargain and sale. The offices shall go to the men who can govern and manage elections; and Grant really believes that he can buy the Presidency with Collectorships.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS OUT OF COURT. It is not reasonable to expect in this country such interest and such satisfaction in the result of the Indirect Claims question as was manifested yesterday in the Houses of Parliament, and will be shown to-day throughout the United Kingdom. The subject has never taken hold of the public mind on this side of the ocean. If the public had been consulted the claims would probably never have been included in the Case. When they had once been included, the only interest taken in the matter was that the position thus assumed should either be retained with dignity or yielded with grace. Even this was not generally insisted on. Most of our merchants and stockjobbers desired that the matter should be scitled in any way without regard to appearances. The delay injured trade, and this was a sufficient reason for putting an end to it. In this green-grocer spirit the question was treated by the greater portion of the Administration press. Instead of strengthening the hands of the President, his supporters seemed instinctively to know that they would serve him best by preparing a way for his retreat. Accordingly, there was nowhere any exhortation to a dignified and consistent course, but everywhere a flabby and watery series of articles glorifying the Treaty and deprecating any action which could endanger it. Additional confusion in the public mind was created from time to time by semi-official dispatches from Washington saying that the President had resolved to recede no further that the Treaty would probably fail on account of a hopeless divergence of views between the Cabinets of London and Washington. In this way the impression was created that the Government had some views of some

sort which were worth standing by. This proves to have been altogether a mistake. It is not worth while to recall all the blunders and follies which have been committed by our Government in the effort first to overreach the English, and afterward to escape the consequences of their original fault. For the last three months THE TRIBUNE has been unable to refer to this subject without mentioning every week some new and unexpected development of incapacity. The interests of the country in the matter were long ago lost sight of. The only effort of late has been to devise some means of covering the retreat of the Government from a position which had been rendered untenable by its policy of alternate truculence and truckling. But even this effort has utterly failed. Only yesterday morning the State Department authorized the publication of the following statement of its position, which is false in every word:

"When the information was received last week that the Geneva Tribunul had decided that the claims for Indirect Damages could not come before the Arbitrators, gentle men occupying high official positions here considered that this was in effect a settlement of the question, and terminated the pending negotiations relative to the additional article to the Treaty of Washington. This view, however, was based on the supposition that the decision to be formally announced at a subsequent meeting, will be in accordance with the repeatedly declared position of this Government, namely, that these claims would not be withdrawn, and that they were presented not as claims for which a specific demand was made, but a losses and injuries consequent upon the acts complained of, and necessarily to be taken into equitable considera-tion in the settlement and adjudication of all the differ-

ences submitted to the tribunal." This awkwardly-patched garment of figleaves is rent from end to end by the decision of the Geneva Tribunal, as reported yesterday in the House of Lords by Earl Granville. "The purport of their statement is that after "a careful perusal of everything said by the representatives of the United States touching the Indirect Claims, the Arbitrators have individually and collectively concluded that the said Indirect Claims do not consti-"tute upon principles of international law good foundation for awards of damages between nations, and should be wholly excluded from consideration, and would have been, even if no disagreement had arisen as to the Egure of "an American gentleman about to eral offices all over the State. But the Presi- "competency of the Tribunal to decide therein." before the Senate, in view of the more im- to further thorough political reform."

To this Lord Tenterden made no reply, and Mr. Bancroft Davis asked for time to receive instructions, which came with great promptness, for last Tuesday he was able to inform the Board that "the United States would not "further insist on the Indirect Claims before "the Tribunal, and that they might be ex-'cluded from all consideration."

With this termination of the incident go into the air, with an exceeding ill savor, all the arguments, all the negotiations, all the supplemental treaties, all the firm puttingsdown of feet, of the last six months. The "power to stem the tide when I am at the decision, in its substance and its spirit, is purely an English victory. The loud and long-continued cheering with which it was received in Parliament, yesterday, was founded on a perfectly accurate perception of its bearing and importance. There is nothing decided for the future; no mutually advantageous principle of neutrality is established by it. Our Case has been blundered

out of court, and that is all. There has been so much disagreeable wrangling over this matter, our Government has in the course of it developed such new and varied capacities for making mistakes, that the general impression will doubtless be one of relief, that the worst is now known, and that so far at least as this question is concerned, the opportunity for further mischief is over. chosen under the direction of Mr. Spencer | But the history and the discredit will remain. There was never seen an international dispute begun more usclessly and prosecuted more weakly than this. It is hard to say which is the more disgraceful, the way we got into it or the way we got out of it.

> INTEREST AND NO INTEREST. In one of its numerous comments upon the recent Fifth Avenue meeting, The Evening

Post says: "We did not gather from the "speeches [of the Southern gentlemen] any "evidence that there was in the community the highest Republican vote ever polled in "for which they spoke any interest whatever | Philadelphia being about 62,000. The Press "in reform, as we at the North understand it. Free Trade, Revenue Reform, Civil Service Reform-they did not even allude to these 'subjects." They probably were thinking of something to themselves of more importanceof their ruined homes, of their impoverished States, of the locust-swarm of adventurers which has settled upon their territory, and of that lost liberty which was once protected by law. They thought, perhaps, and rightly thought, that until something like peace and personal freedom and material prosperity and well-protected daily industry should be restored to them, their energies might be applied somewhat better than in behalf of Tariff Reform, or Treasury Reform, or Civil Service Reform. Perhaps they were not to blame. A man who does not know whether he is a citizen or not; whether his property will be protected or not; whether he may not, for no good cause, be east to-morrow into a dungeon and kept there for months; whether he may have any other than a summary trial before a packed jury, or no trial at all before a despotical ignoramus; whether he may be allowed to cast his vote into any other than a stuffed ballot-box; whether a candidate against whom he has voted will not be furnished by a pliant Governor with a certificate of election; whether he may not find himself with many others disfranchished on the very morning of election by a gubernatorial ukase; whether his State is not to be saddled by a debt too ponderous for any hope of payment; whether if put into jail he will not be starved to death for want of public funds to buy bread, while perhaps the collector of taxes is a defaulter to the amount of thirty or forty thousand dollars; whether he is to be a freeman, or the thrall of Scott or Reed, of Bullock or Davis, or Holden, or some other irresponsible satrap; whether if he testifies against the wishes of an office-holder under the General Government his life will be safe ;-a man surrounded with such embarrassthese may well be excused if he does not feel of Mr. Edward Atkinson or the self-opinionated articles of The Nation newspaper! What do the people of Marion County, South Carolina, what do the people of the eight neighboring counties care for the elegant obstractions of amateur politicians and drawing-room re-

It was because matters of more immediate and pressing importance, in fact of life and of death, demanded their attention that the Southern gentlemen at the Conference felt so little interest in pretty schemes for refining our politics and for perfuming our halls of legislation. It is not just the thing to read to a driwning man a treatise on life-preservers, or to point out to him that if he had exercised this or that precaution he would have kept out of the watery peril. A majority of the Fifth Avenue men discovered at once that the first nuisance to be rid of was Grantism, or Casarism, or Nepotism, or Personal Government by whatever name it may be called. The Southern gentlemen spoke feelingly of the sufferings of their section; the Northern and Western men listened to the speakers as it became gentlemen to listen, and acted upon what they heard as it became humane and intelligent men to act, and now the whole country is holding a similar conference, and, if we are not utterly mistaken, will come to the same conclusion. The very first business of a government is to make life and liberty secure. The very first thing for our Federal Government to learn is that a Union existing only on paper and by letter of law is good for nothing. All desirable things in good time! Liberty first-all the rest afterward!

The sudden retirement of the counsel of

Judge McCunn and the abandonment of all show of defense in his case were generally accepted, jesterday, as a confession of judgment; but this appears to be both a hasty and erroneous conclusion. The counsel retire from the Senate to go to the Court of Appeals, and the issues raised in the early part of the trial, touching the validity of the Governor's recommendation to remove, will have to be retried before a tribunal composed wholly of lawyers. This will be looked upon and laughed at by some as a desperate device of the deferse, but ex-Judge Selden is understood to approve it; and he is a lawyer of such pure repute as to be above suspicion of a legal trick, and of too great ability to appeal a case of such importance on a groundless issue. His retirement from the case appears to have been compelled by a doubtful ruling, which, in view of the strength of the prosecution as thus far presented, was unfortunate. The letter of the receiver Hanrahan ought never to have been submitted in the first place, and it was a blunder to receive it; for it gives the impression that the majority of the Senate are not lawyers. It is of the utmost importance, as we said when this case first came

portant cases which are to follow, that the Senate shall maintain strict impartiality in all its decisions, for only thus can it keep the confidence of the people who trust to see full justice done to Barnard and all of his kind.

Caswell County, North Carolina, has not enjoyed a fortunate reputation of late years. Whether justly or not, it has been reported to maintain the irregular ruffian band known as "Regulators," and to have been formerly more or less trofibled with Ku-Kluxism. The story that Mr. Settle, who presided over the Philadelphia Convention, and is now canvassing the Vth District of North Carolina for Congress, has been shamefully insulted and threatened by roughs in Caswell County is a plausible one, and will find credence among those who know anything of the locality. Of course, while the Grant men are in a considerable minority in the South, there will be some attempts to obtain popular sympathy elsewhere by exaggerating the boisterous demonstrations of disfavor which are inseparable from the political canvass everywhere. But the outrage said to have been perpetrated on Mr. Settle is circumstantially reported, and seems to be one of those shameful attacks on free speech which proceed from that spirit of ignorant lawlessness which inevitably grows up in a country under military rule, and which it must be the first duty of the restored civil Government to repress and correct.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the Republicans made their nominations for members of Congress and the Legislature and city offices by the "Crawford County plan;" that is, by a direct vote of the members of the party, without preliminary caucusing. We believe this is the first instance in which the Crawford County method has been attempted on so large a scale. About 40,000 votes were cast, says the candidates for municipal offices constitute a much better ticket than the party has had a chance to vote for for several years. The Congress nominations are also good. The Hons. Leonard Myers, William D. Kelley, and Charles O'Neill were all renominated without serious opposition, and the choice of the two former was unanimous. For Recorder of Deeds there were six candidates, the successful aspirant receiving about one-third of the aggregate poll. The nominations for the Legislature were mostly good men, but it is admitted that some notoriously corrupt persons succeeded, as also in the ward nominations for Councilmen.

Gov. Geary, the other day, good naturedly said to the young ladies of a Nermal School in Massachuetts: "Go on, young ladies, and improve; fit yourselves for teachers, and if you come among us we will find you good situations, and, what is far better, we may be able to supply you with six-footers". meaning husbands, of course. "One of the Sex," who furnishes this paraphrase of the speech to The Boston Transcript, indignantly asks: "Is the posession of even a six-footer so much better than a od salary and useful occupation ?" and adds: When men cease to talk thus sillily, women may awaken to the consciousness that there is something besides marriage, holy and desirable as that may e, for which to live and strive. "There is something besides marriage, we admit; but is there not danger, under the influences which are now so numerous and strong, of forgetting that Nature meant that every woman should be married and become the mother of children ? There are exceptions to every rule; some women might better not marry, but we protest against teaching girls that marriage is some thing to be avoided, or to which they may be wisely indifferent. On the contrary, let them regard it as highly desirable, if not absolutely necessary to the full success of a woman's life.

Nearly all the young persons who kill themselves for disappointed love or because of the loss of the Object, manage to make an ending truly theatriesi, poetical, sentimental. Apparently they could not love Death so much loved they not notoriety more. ments and filled with such apprehensions as For instance, here is the juvenile New-Englander who poisoned herself a week after the death of the an she was to marry. That her grief was not or that absorbing kind that blots out earthly things and is all that in the least justifies suicide, was thoroughly proved by her melo-dramatic preparations. First she strewed the dead man's grave with flowers; then she wrote eight letters of farewell to her friends; then she made a "dying request" be buried from the same church, on the same day of the week, and at the same hour as her lover; then she departed this world wherein a deeper sorow, perhaps, and a more womanly courage would have held her. Certainly these graceful exits from the great stage would not be so frequent could the accomplished players but realize with what unsympathetic disgust sensible people regard them.

> A correspondent requests us to reprint the followng query from The Boston Post : Did Henry Wilson say in the Fall of 1854; "The time and come when the uniform of the State Millin should

ad come when the uniform of the State Millia should be comer be disgraced by being seen on the back of a labelle frishman or an infide! Dutchman to —In reproducing this interrogatory, we beg permission to say that the point seems to us to be not what Gen. Wilson said but what he did in the Know-Nothing days. It is perfectly well known that the party with which the General allied himself did atmpt to break up the Irish military organizations in the State, and that it partially succeeded. A majority of that party undoubtedly acted according to its convictions, however erroneous; the trouble with Gen. Wilson was that he did not think as he coted, and does not now pretend that he did.

Mr. Joseph R. Flanders, Chairman, and Mr. John J. Van Allen, Secretary (it does not exactly appear of what), have issued a proclamation from "The Day Book Office," which announces that the opponents of Horace Greeley have held a conference (it is not stated where), and have resolved "that the most practicable method of giving expression to their opposition" will be to invite all Democrats who can personally attend "to be at Baltimore" on the 8th of July, "to take such action as may be deemed advisable." This opens a great field for conjecture as to what "the anti-Greelevite-red-hotists" iso The Hernld calls them) will do at Baltimore; but we anticipate nothing but noise, and precions little even of that.

Have we or have we not mentioned Roots in THE TRIBUNE !- we do not mean agricultural roots, but Logan H. Roots. This gentleman with the strictly radical name was the United States Marshal for Western Arkansas. He managed the courts so beautifully that in one year he made the cost of them \$240,000, and then, strange and almost incredible as it may appear, Gen. Grant turned Roots out, or, as we may say, cradicated him. It would not surprise us, however, to be told that Roots had been transplanted to some other official garden; for a man with a plenty of each in his pocket need not despair of getting an appointment of some kind in these days of political virtue.

The Morning Dispatch is a new daily (the second) published at Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., by Moss & Bean. Politically it is Democratic, and

form of principles adopted by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and will as heartily support the nominations for President and Vice-President there made, if ratified by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore

THE REFORM CAMPAIGN.

Continued from First Page.

tion of this attempt to prevent investigation, and to INFAMOUS SCHEMES OF THE SENATORIAL RING. The voice of the people was heard by this Senatorial Ring, and they made haste to devise some scheme by which investigation could be rendered ineffectual. A party caucus of Republican Senators was called and a seneme devices to thange the Committee, which, then and to organize and pack the Committee, which, stead of going forth to encover and expose corruption should go forth to conceal and cover it up. The proportion for the Joint Committee of the thouses, with power to send for personal papers, was voted down, and in its plant. a resolution was passed creating a Committee of Senate alone. Members of that Committee were seen a party caucas, and not a single Republican Sea who had originally favored the investigation was plon the Committee. This was contrary to all lamentary law, and contrary to that releparliamenary law which says that child must not be put to a nurse who cont for it." This investigation was placed in the later the desired as the parties to be investigation. can must not be put to a nurse who cont for it. This investigation was placed in the in of the friends of the parties to be investigated. The ir of Themas Murphy and others inquired into by resort Tom Murphy and others. I saw you to-night, as iligent citizens, knowing the secrecy with when it is committed, and who are aware of the cunning vices resorted to to cover it up, if you would expended to make investigated accessed were appointed to make investigated I could detain you here until daylight to-morrow in ing in detailing cases of the same character, which justified by the action of partians committees, appointed to the termination of the purpose of sustaining or leveling iniquity, but for the purpose of sustaining or I was never a party man to the extent of being will to serve it against my country.

NECESSITY FOR THE LIBERAL MOYEMENT.

Parties are only useful to carry out measures for the good of country [applause]; and if to-day I am acting with the Liberal Republican party, I have denounced those transactions at the hazard of being myself de-nounced, it was done in good faith on my part, for the nounced, it was done in good faith on my part, for the purpose of correcting abuses and appealing from a dictatorial party tyrainly established by a Schatorii Ring to the honest, intelligent, upright citizens of the country, who are bound by no such shackles as will compet them to cover fraud in behalf of anybody or any party. Hence I favored this Liberal movement, and intend to favor it until the end—until the people in November next, with floating flags, and beating grums, and booming cannons, shall proclaim the triumph of honesty and purity in the Government. [Lond cheers.] What is this Liberal movement? I have its platform with me In some respects it does not differ from the Liberal movement! I have its platform with In some respects it does not differ from Philadelphia platform, which, for short, I eall the regular. The Liberal platform is for ear of civil rights, emancipation, freedom, maintaining plichted faith of the Government, paving its bedebt, and in these respects the two platforms essentially differ. But there are material difference tween them when you come to compare them, an great broad difference is this: The Liberal platform an appeal to the people, the whole people of the courther regular platform is narrow and contracted, as peals to party from beginning to end. [Applause.] DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CINCINNATI ADD PHILADEL PHIA PLATFORMS.

NECESSITY FOR THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

Let me point out this distinction in one or two, per-haps half a dozen of these resolutions. The Liberals is their first resolution say that it is the duty of the Govequal and exact justice to all, of whatever malionality, country or pursuance religious or political; that is a a sountry embraces all his purple, it is the duty of the Gortrament, not of a party, to do the Let us, compare this resolution with the first resolution of the Regulars. It is thus: First, during 11 years of supermacy it (the Republican party) has a copied with grand courage the solemn duties of the flow. (Laughter, 1 The Regulars declare that the Republican party, further the solemn duties of the flow. (Laughter, 1 The Regulars declare that the Republican party, further the solemn datics of the time, therefore you must vote for Grant, I suppose this might be properly styled the self-gurification resolution. (Laughter,)

THE VAGUENESS OF THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORE

cand the homediate and absolute removal of all disa mand the immediate and absolute removal of an unabbilities imposed on account of the Robelion. The Hiberals or Regulars declare on this subject. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending ammesty to those lately in Schellion." Congress has only partially done it these iliberals are eternally pratting about that is past and done. We want to know what your present policy is and what your future policy is to be. What matters it to you, fellow-clizens, or is there any reason why you should vote for Grant or Greeky whether Caesar or Pompey were victorious in a contain battle? In regard to amnesty the regulars heartily approve of the passage of a bill by Congress, which affords only partial amnesty, because it does not relieve the political disabilities of various classes. Another resolution of the Liberals declares, "we demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the States, self-government and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and constitutional limits of power." Everybody can understand that. It demands for the individual the largest liberty consistent with subile order. Governments are only established for the purpose of protecting the weak against the strong, and preserving public order, and when government goes beyond this and understand to interfere with the catural rights of the citizen a 'the control his profession, crede, or pursuits, it depart, from the object for which governments were creased. offices imposed on account of the Rebeilion. and when government goes beyond this and under alone to interfere with the natural rights of the citizen is 4 to control his profession, crided, or pursuits, it depart, from the object for which governments were created. Appearse, I flacefore we are a Liberal party, and see opposed to restrictive, unjust, and discriminating laws, which are not required for preserving the public and protecting such one in his unity, garrights. What does the regular platform say upon the subject! It says: It disapproves of a resort to unconstitutional tawa for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to eather the State or National Government. There is a certain blad ference with rights not surrendered by the people to cuber the State or National Government. There is a certain right of our constitutional laws that these regulars are opposed to. What kind of unconstitutional laws I way, such as Interfere with the rights not surrendered to the State or nation. But the regulars have no sert of opposition to unconstitutional laws the referring with the rights granted to the States or to the nation, the exception of one thing, you all know, is always the inclusion of another. If you say that a child is not of ace to transact business for view self until he arrives at 21, it is as much as anying that after he is 21 he may transact business remined. If you say that you are opposed to the utconstitutional interference with the rights not surrendered to the State or the nation, and stop there, why you mean thereby that you are willing for unconstitutional interthereby that you are willing for unconstitutions feetnee with the rights of the States and the right readered to the nation.

THE INCONSITENCIES OF THE RENOMINATIONISTS Again: The Liberal Platform says that the Jivs Service of the Government has become the instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition and a reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing noresattles of the hour; that honesty, capacity, tellty constitute the only valid claim to public ou payment. This is clear and specific. What say the pregulars on that subject! They say "any system of civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere par zeal is fatally demoralizing." Now notice, that any stem under which the subordinate positions in the Government are considered are mere rewards for part the Government are considered rowards for mere parzeal is fatally demoralizing. Now notice, that any steen under which the subordinate positions in the 6 centricular are considered are mere rewards for particular and the considered are mere rewards for particular and the considered are mere rewards for particular and that all positions not subordinate may be made mere rewards of particular seal, and that it is performed and right to appoint say a Postmaster-Genero who is not a subordinate officer—as a reward for heart should be a subordinate officer—as a reward for heart should be a subordinate officer—as a reward for heart should be a subordinate officer—as a reward for heart should be a subordinate officer—as a reward for heart should be a subordinate of considerations of commercial morality and heart subject. "We confidently expect that our eximational currency will be perfected by the speedy national currency will be perfected by the speedy national currency will be perfected by the speedy assumption of speece payments." They confidently existing that and yet the fruth is that we are further from a payments for-day this sidth day of June, 1872, that were two years ago on the 28th day of June, 1872, that were two years ago on the 28th day of June, 1872, that were two years ago on the 28th day of June, 1872, that were two years ago on the 28th day of June, 1872, that were two years ago on the 28th day of June, 1872, that were two years ago on the 28th day of June, 1872, that were two years ago on the 28th day of June, 1872, that were two years ago on the 28th day of June, 1872, that were two years ago on the 28th day of June, 1872, the payments under their excellent management. This reminds as higher premium lassessed to speece payments under their excellent management. This reminds as a figure premium lasses in the ground that avery time he took one step for upon the ground that avery time he took one step for management. The ground that avery time he took one step for fine payments under their sevence way?

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 27 .- The following is the platform which was adopted with great enthusiasts by the Liberal Republican Convention assembled here

The Liberal Republicans of the State of Plinols, a Convention assembled, do resolve
First That we confinilly approve and reaffirm the principles contained in the Cheelman platform, and that in the success of these principles, and particularly in the thorough reformation of the Civil served and discontinuance of political patronace, whereby the tares collected from the whole people are employed to overrule the will of the majority, we see the only sairs then of free Government.

Second: That in the administration of our State affairs every effort should be made to lighten taxation by the strictest economy in the expenses of the Government; that in the construction of our public buildings and in the management of our public buildings and in the management of our public institutions, all extravagance should be avoided, that the officers of the Government should be level to a strict accountability in the dischard